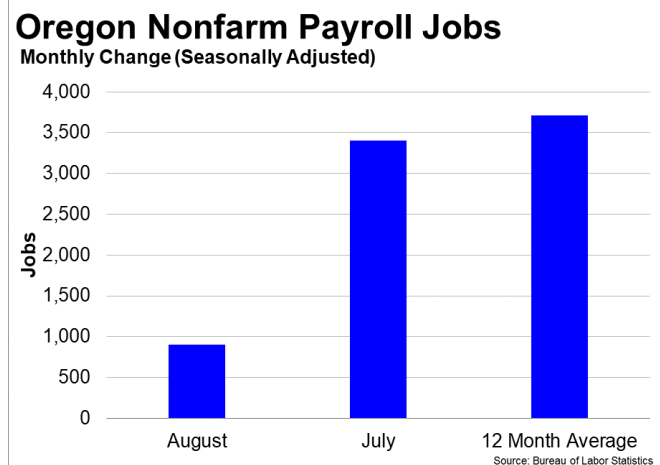
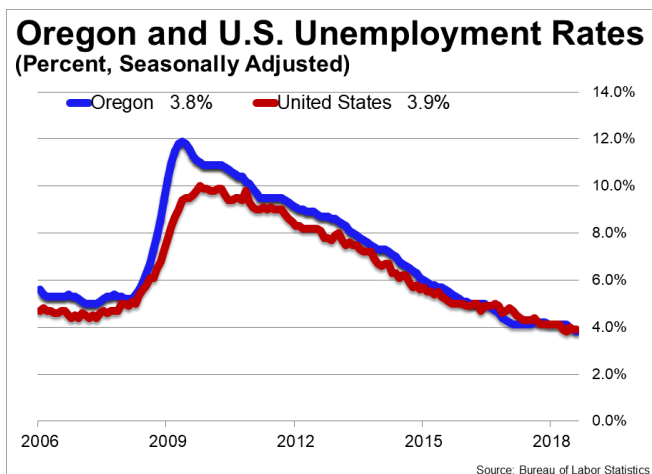




September 21, 2018

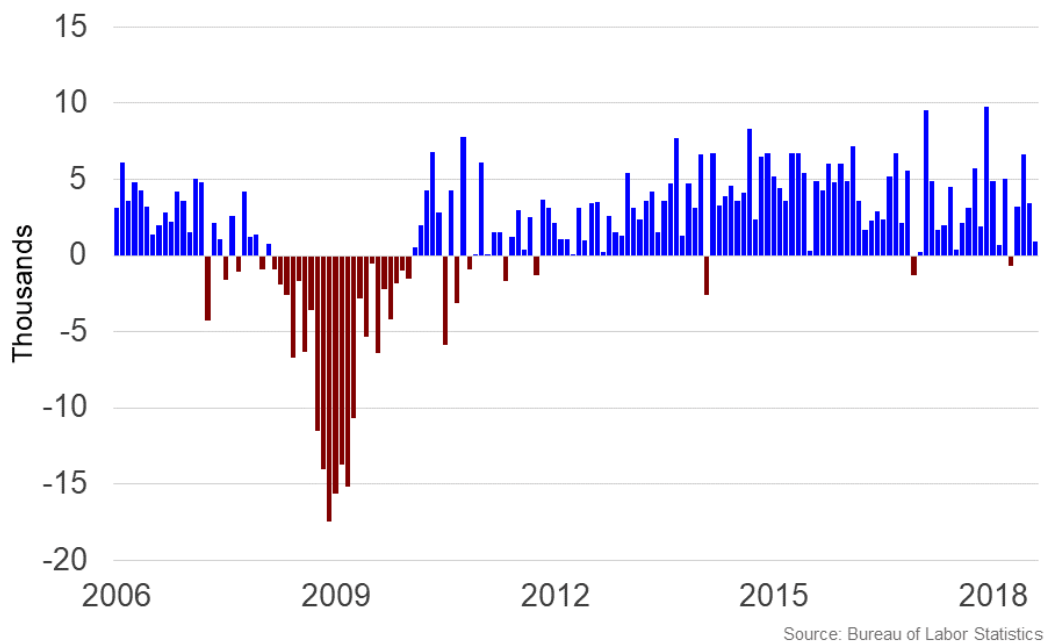
Summary

- **Oregon added 900 jobs and the unemployment rate declined by 0.1 percentage point to 3.8 percent in August** according to Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) data.
- **Over the past twelve months, Oregon added 44,500 jobs** and the unemployment rate fell by 0.4 percentage point from 4.2 percent.
- **In August, Oregon's private sector added 1,500 jobs** and over the past twelve months it created 61,300 jobs.
- The number of **unemployed Oregonians fell by 2,016 in August**, and over the past year 4,596 Oregonians found jobs.
- Oregon's **labor force participation rate decreased to 62.3 percent** from 62.6 percent in August. Since last year, the labor force participation rate fell 1.1 percentage point.
- The national unemployment rate **was unchanged at 3.9 percent in August**. State employment and unemployment data for September is scheduled for release on October 19, 2018. The national employment situation report for September will be released on Friday, October 5, 2018.



Oregon Nonfarm Payroll Jobs

Monthly Change (Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)



Oregon Payroll Employment

Oregon added 900 jobs, or 0.05 percent, on a seasonally adjusted basis during August. In the prior month, Oregon added 3,400 jobs. Over the past twelve months, nonfarm payrolls in Oregon increased by 44,500, or 2.37 percent. Oregon nonfarm payroll employment has increased in 11 of the past 12 months.

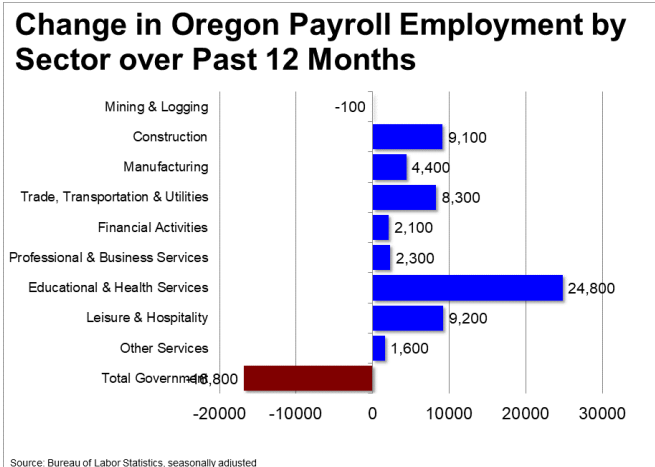
Nationally, nonfarm payrolls increased by 201,000 jobs in August, or 0.13 percent. Over the 12-month period ending August 2018, nonfarm payrolls grew by 2,330,000 jobs, or 1.59 percent. Oregon ranks 22nd among the 50 states and the District of Columbia for percentage gain in nonfarm payroll employment over the past 12 months.

During August, Oregon's private-sector added 1,500 jobs, or 0.09 percent. The private-sector in Oregon added 4,500 jobs in the prior month. Over the past twelve months, private-sector payrolls in Oregon increased by 61,300, or 3.91 percent. Oregon private-sector payroll employment has increased in 11 of the past 12 months.

Nationally, private-sector payroll jobs increased by 204,000 jobs in August, or 0.16 percent. Over the past 12 months, the nation's economy has added 2,329,000 jobs in the private-sector, an increase of 1.87 percent. Oregon ranks 25th among the 50 states and the District of Columbia for percentage gain in private-sector payroll employment over the past 12 months.

The best performing sectors on a seasonally adjusted basis during August were Trade, Transportation & Utilities (+1,700) and Construction (+800). The poorest performing sectors during the month were Leisure & Hospitality (-1,100) and Total Government (-600).

The best performing sectors during the last twelve months were Educational & Health Services (+24,800) and Leisure & Hospitality (+9,200). The poorest performing sectors during the last twelve months were Total Government (-16,800) and Mining & Logging (-100).



Oregon Labor Force Statistics

Labor Force Participation

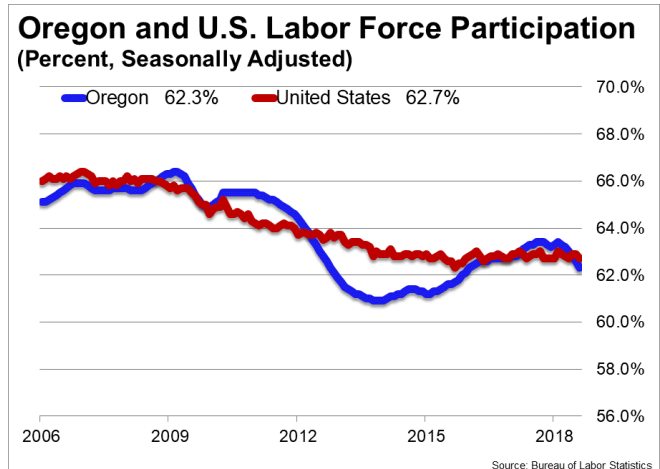
The labor force participation rate in Oregon declined to 62.3 percent in August from 62.6 percent the prior month. Among the 50 states and the District of Columbia, 31 have a higher labor force participation rate than Oregon. The labor force participation rate in Oregon is unchanged from a year earlier. The labor force participation rate is the percentage of the civilian noninstitutionalized population age 16 and older who are employed or actively looking for work.

The 10-year high for the labor force participation rate in Oregon was 66.4 percent in March 2009. The series high for the labor force participation rate in Oregon occurred in May 2000 when the labor force participation rate hit 69.1 percent. The 10-year low for the labor force participation rate was 60.9 percent in January 2014. This also represents the series low for the labor force participation rate in Oregon.

The national labor force participation rate declined by 0.2 percentage point to 62.7 percent in August 2018, but remains near its 38-year low of 62.4 percent.

Employment-to-Population Ratio

The employment-to-population ratio, or the percentage of the Oregon civilian noninstitutionalized population 16 years and older counted as employed, declined to 60.0 percent in August from 60.1 percent the prior



month. Among the 50 states and the District of Columbia, 29 have higher employment-to-population ratios than Oregon. The employment-to-population ratio in Oregon is 0.8 percentage point lower than a year earlier.

The 10-year high for the employment-to-population ratio in Oregon was 61.2 percent in September 2008. The series high for the employment-to-population ratio in Oregon occurred in May 2000 when the employment-to-population ratio hit 65.6 percent. The 10-year low for the employment-to-population ratio was 56.3 percent in May 2013. The series low for the employment-to-population ratio occurred in April 1976 when the employment-to-population ratio was 56.2 percent.

The national employment-to-population ratio declined by 0.2 percentage point to 60.3 percent in August. That rate was 0.2 percentage point higher than a year earlier. The all-time high for the employment-to-population ratio was 64.7 in April 2000. The 10-year high for the employment-to-population ratio was 63.4 percent in December 2006. The recent low occurred in October 2013 when the employment-to-population ratio dipped to 58.2 percent. The last time the employment-to-population ratio posted a reading lower than 58.2 percent was July 1983.

